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AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE USE OF LIME AS MANURE.

BY M. PUVIS.

(Continued)

ABSORPTION OF PLANTS IN VEGETATION ON CULTIVATED SOILS.

32. Vegetation on uncultivated soils operates under conditions altogether different from those of the cultivated, so that the results receive modifications which it is important to examine.

Nature produces, and continues to produce, all the vegetable mass in spontaneous growth, without any other condition than the alternation and succession of the species. In vegetation on cultivated land, by bringing together the same individual plants which are to grow abundantly on a soil and in a climate which, in most cases, are not those which nature had designed, there are required, besides the general condition of alternation of the species, frequent tillage of the soil, and means to repair its losses, that the culture may be productive and be continued. However, with these new conditions, the force of absorption of plants on the atmosphere still furnishes the greater part of the vegetable principles in soils not limed—and still more in limed soils.

To form a precise idea, we will take it in the land of the writer, its culture and its biennial rotation. As the same qualities of soil are found elsewhere, as no particular circumstance increases or impairs its products, there would be found similar results, for the same qualities of soil, with a different culture.— The inferences which we will draw from ours will apply them to all others.

On our soil of the third class, [or worst quality,] fallow returns every two years, with a biennial manuring of 120 quintals to the hectare. This mass contains more than four-fifths of water, which should not be counted as manure, and consequently the substance which serves for the reparation of the soil is reduced to 24 quintals. We reap, in rye, straw, and buckwheat, after the year of fallow, a dry weight of 40 to 50 quintals on an average. If it supposed that all the manure is consumed, or employed in forming vegetable substance, still the soil would have furnished 18 to 20 quintals more than it received, and which excess would be due to the power of absorption, whether of the soil or of the plants, on the atmosphere.

On land of middle quality, which yields a crop every year, with a double manuring, that is to say, in two years there is a product of wheat, maize, or potatoes, which amounts to from 12 to 15,000 weight, 120 to 150 quintals, of which two-thirds, or 80 quintals at least, are derived from absorption.

On soils of good quality, with a manuring of one-third more than the last, which is equal to 64 quintals of the dry substance to the hectare, there are obtained of dry products, in grain, straw, roots, or hay, double of the last, or nearly so, of which three-fourths, or 180 quintals, are due to the power of absorption.

Lastly — upon the most fertile soils, where manures are useless, the product, often double, or at half as much more than the last-mentioned, will amount to 360 quintals to the hectare in two years. This product would be, as in spontaneous vegetation, entirely due to absorption.

We would have, then to represent the products of two years, in quintals, in the four classes of soil under consideration, the progressive amounts of 42, 130, 240, 360; or, by deducting from these products the weight of the manure, we would have, to represent the power of absorption, the progression 18, 82, 176, 360 quintals. From this is deduced, as the first conclusion, that, supposing the plants have consumed and annihilated all the substances of the manure given, (which is beyond the truth,) plants receive a much greater part of their substance from the atmosphere than from the soil; and that this power of drawing food from the atmosphere increases with the goodness of quality in soils.

33. The proportion of fixed substances, or ashes in agricultural products, is 43 lbs. to the 1000, and consequently, in our four classes of land, the quantity amounts to 180, 559, 1032, 1548 pounds. But the soluble saline substances form at least half of these ashes: they are then produced in the two years of the rotation, in the quantities of 90, 279, 516, 774 pounds. But according to Kirwan, barn yard manure yields 2 per cent. of soluble salts: then the manure given to these soils contained 48, 96 lbs. 128 of saline substances, which, being deducted from the preceding quantities, leave the four classes of soils stated 42, 183, 388, 774 lbs. of products in soluble salts, in two years of the rotation, gained solely by the absorbing forces of the soil and of plants.

[The proportion of ashes of different plants, and of their saline matters, vary greatly — and the uniform proportions assumed above, are far from correct, even as averages of unequal proportions. This will sufficiently appear from Saussare's table of the products of various vegetable substances. —TR.]

34. But, in the same soils, with the same manures and the same tillage, by the addition to the thickness of the ploughed layer of only one-thousandth part of lime, the products whether volatile or fixed, are increased in a striking manner: the soil of the first named (or lowest) quality reaches the product of the second — the second rises one-half or more — and that of the best (of the manured soils) increases a fourth. Thus, our scale of product becomes 130,200,300 quintals — and deducting the manure, 106,152,236 quintals, for the two years of the rotation. The most fertile soil cannot receive lime beneficially, because it contains it already; these lands all belong to alluvions, where the calcareous principle has almost always been found in greater or less proportion.

35. The product of fixed principles [as ashes] in the three classes of limed soils, would be 559,868,1290 pounds, and in soluble salts 228,430,645 pounds; and, deducting the soluble salts of the manure, the quantities would be 230,334,525. A light addition of lime has then doubled the force of absorption, and almost tripled the quantity of saline principles produced. One of the most remarkable effects of lime consists then, in making a soil produce a much greater proportion of saline principles; and if the experiments of M. Lecoq upon the efficacy of saline substances on vegetation are to be admitted, it would be in part to the phenomenon of their production that lime would owe its fertilizing effect.

36. It results from what precedes, that salts are formed in the soil or in vegetables; thus we see every day the nitrates of potash and of lime form under our eyes in the soil, or elsewhere, without anything indicating to us the origin of the potash which is contained. But potash itself again forms spontaneously in drawn ashes, according to the observations of the chemist Gelhen. We see salts also renewed in the artificial nitre beds, with the aid of moisture and exposure to the air. But it is the presence of lime that determines this formation more particularly. The nitrates abound in the ruins of demolished edifices; they are formed in the walls, and in all parts of houses situated in damp places; they effloresce on the buildings of chalk in Champagne; they are produced spontaneously in the ploughed lands of the kingdom of Murcia. This effect, which we see that the calcareous principle produces everywhere, we think it produces in all the soils to which it is given, and where meet the circumstances which favour the formation of nitrates, viz: humidity, vegetable mould, and exposure to the air. But, according to the experiments of M. Lecoq and others, and the opinion which is established of the old agriculturists, the nitrates are the most fertilizing salts. It would be then to their formation, which it promotes in the soil, that lime owes, in part, its effect on vegetation.

37. The foregoing proofs of the daily formation in the soil, and by vegetable life, of saline and earthy compounds, taken in nature and on a great scale, are doubtless sufficient; but they may still be supported by the experiments and opinions of able men who have adopted the same system.

And first — in the experiment of Van Helmont, in five years, a willow of five pounds grew to weigh 169 and has caused a loss of only two ounces to the soil which bore it. But the 164 pounds which the willow had taken contained five pounds of ashes, which are due entirely to absorption, since the leaves and the other droppings of five years, which were not saved, would have given at least one pound of ashes, which makes up for, besides all that which, in spite of the sheet of lead which covered the top of the vessel in which the willow grew, it might have received in the waterings, and from other fortuitous circumstances. Boyle has repeated and confirmed this experiment in all its parts.

Lampadius, in different isolated compartments,

some filled with alumine, others with silex, others with [carbonic of] lime, all pure, has made plants to grow, of which the burning has yielded to analysis like results; and which, consequently, contained earths which were not in the soils which bore them.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at their Anniversary, held at Bridgewater, Oct. 12th, 1836, by Rev. Mr Carll, of North Bridgewater.

It is with extreme diffidence, that I now undertake to address an assembly composed of scientific and practical agriculturists. These feelings are quite natural to one, who is comparatively ignorant even of the *theory* of the subject, and almost entirely so, as regards any *practical* knowledge. I have nothing to plead in extenuation, in accepting the polite invitation to address you on this occasion, and by such acceptance occupying the place of others far better qualified, but a deep consciousness of the great utility of this noble branch of human industry, and a profound respect for that class of my fellow-citizens, who are engaged in it.

Under these impressions, the office of instruction, as regards qualities of soil, influence of climate, chemical action of manures, and modes of cultivation, would in me, be presumptuous; these subjects, confessedly important, must therefore, be left to those who are better qualified from experience to speak of them.

Mine shall be the more humble office, of treating the subject in a very general manner, by taking a rapid view of the different *sections* of our vast country, glancing cursorily at the difference of climate, soil and productions, and more especially at the comparative advantages of these distinctly marked divisions, with the ultimate view of demonstrating, that the blessings of life are very equally distributed; that every situation has its advantages and disadvantages; and that it is in vain for men to seek that by *change of place*, which can alone be found within their own bosoms.

The blessings and comforts of life, are much more equally distributed than men generally seem willing to acknowledge; like the blessed light of the sun, which is diffused by the munificent hand of our Creator, in equal portions, though unequal divisions, over every portion of the globe, to the polar as well as the equatorial regions, shining alike on the evil and on the good; so the blessings, the comforts and conveniences of life, are not confined to any portion of the great family of man, or monoplized exclusively by any class of men.

God has so ordained, that his best gifts shall not be dependent, so much upon external circumstances, as upon the internal condition and temper of the mind; nor be subjected to those outward changes, which are incidental and fortuitous. Content waits at the door of every man, and knocks from time to time for admittance, but when her presence is disregarded, or when the house is preoccupied by guests of a discordant and uncongenial character, her summons is not answered; the invitation to enter is reserved for the summons of wealth, ambition, or by some phantasy, clothed by our imagination with the attributes of substance and reality, who points with her finger to some distant region, some oasis, exempt from clouds and storms, a promised land where flowers are in perpetual bloom, where fields are oppressed with spontaneous harvests, and nothing is required from man, but to *eat, drink* and be *merry*.

"*Know thyself*," is an important maxim, for whilst a man continues ignorant of himself, he remains ignorant of the nature of that object, which of all others, it is most useful for him to pursue; he will grasp at that, which when attained, will perish in his grasp, and which will consequently end in disappointment, because he will make a wrong estimate of the relative value of the various objects presented to his choice.

"A man's *life*, consisteth not in the *abundance* of the things, which he possesseth." It undoubtedly ought, and in a well regulated mind, it will be a stable and uniform principle of action, to perform the duties of our respective stations in society, as a ruling end and object; where this principle is conscientiously acted upon, all things needful will follow in their proper order and course. But when we regard any other object as the supreme good, we contravene the laws of Providence; we take the reins into our own hands, and we experience the bitter fruits of our mistaken choice as the necessary consequence.

The mind of an individual, or of a whole community, would be in the most perfect state of order, attainable here, in this world, if goodness or virtue was regarded as the primary object of respect and veneration, if its influence was paramount and the chief end and aim of man.

There are *three* objects of universal pursuit or regard among men; and in proportion as the influence of either prevails as a governing principle, it will indicate the state and character of that country or community in which it prevails; I mean the influence of *Birth*, of *Wealth*, and of *Talent*.

In a country, in which there is a class or order of nobility, the pride of birth will predominate, and exert an influence even beyond that of wealth. But if this class, which probably had its origin in virtue and merit, becomes corrupt and degenerate, it exercises a most pernicious influence upon all classes of society, in the country in which it prevails, and must, in the nature of things, sooner or later, work its own cure. No country can long exist with a corrupt nobility; because the very fountain of those influences which descends to every subordinate class, is perverted, and infuses poison into those smaller streams into which it flows!

In a country where *wealth* sways the public mind, and exercises a predominant power, the condition of the people is corrupt and base, but not in that degree exhibited by the former. It is corrupt, because an undue deference for the fortunate possessor of riches, for men, who pride themselves on their possessions, the mere purse-proud man, or the pursuit of it as a paramount object, is a sordid and despicable feeling, unworthy of a man! And because its exclusive pursuit, is essentially disorderly, arising out of a state of society wholly artificial, and based upon a false estimate of the relative value of things. A man may succeed in realizing the possession of wealth, if he has the requisite industry, perseverance and eagerness; these are the chief qualities which need to be called into exercise; for its absorbing pursuit necessarily excludes the nobler and more exalted sentiments of our nature. It is a common saying, that a fool can *make* money, but it requires a wise man to *keep* it; I do not subscribe to this maxim; a fool can make money, and a fool keeps it, but a wise man will make a proper and judicious *use* of it!

In a country where *talent* is regarded as of primary importance, and its influence is felt and respected as superior either to birth or wealth, we may look for a better state of things, because *talent* belongs to a superior degree, and manifests itself in the various departments of useful industry; and although its exercise may spring from a selfish and sordid motive, still its influence is of a more diffusive character, regards the well-being of man, and tends to equalize benefits.

But in a country where birth, wealth and talent are considered of minor importance; where they are estimated neither above nor below their true worth and value, but are put in their proper place; where goodness or virtue is prized as the most precious gift of heaven, and the most desirable of all acquirements; where the people have minds capable of discerning its transcendant excellence, and hearts willing to acknowledge its blessed influence, there will be found men living in the order of providence; men, who have no need to travel *out of themselves* in search of a promised land!

The inclinations, habits and pursuits of men are various; and this variety of tastes and tendencies, together with the claims of society, give rise to all the various occupations and branches of industry now in practice. These in general are, *Agriculture, Manufactures* and *Commerce*; the business of instruction, the learned professions and the fine arts, and the large class of persons engaged in trade. To these may be added speculators, besides drones and criminals.

Human society, as regards branches of industry, may be compared to a stupendous column, agriculture forming the broad and noble base, manufactures the shaft, commerce the capital, whilst the learned professions and the fine arts constitute its rich and beautiful ornaments; drones and criminals are the excrescences or cobwebs which gather round and mar its fair proportions, but which are destined to be swept away by those better influences which a purer state and order of things will produce!

Our country, that fair portion of the globe called the United States, occupies a middle position on the northern continent of America; embraced between the parallels of 30 and 50 degrees and stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, having the British possessions on the north, and those of Mexico and Central America on the south. Large inland seas, of fresh water from its northern boundary, affording great facilities for intercommunication, whilst its central parts are intersected by vast ranges of mountains, and pervaded by numerous streams and rivers of surpassing length, watering interminable valleys of inexhaustible fertility.

This extensive region is divided into four great sections distinctly marked, no less by difference of climate, soil and productions, than by the customs, habits, and manners of their respective inhabitants; viz. the northern, the middle, the southern, and the western. Each of these sections, will, upon examination, be found to possess advantages peculiar to itself, advantages amply

sufficient to satisfy the reasonable desires of those whose lot has been cast in it.

Let us take a rapid survey of the characteristics of each of these subdivisions of our country, as regards a few of its more prominent points.

The northern, or New England states occupy about the same position as to latitude, as Spain and the south of France, but owing to local circumstances, such as vast tracts stretching towards the pole, and the large inland bays and lakes immediately in the range of the northwest winds, it has a much colder climate than is experienced in those countries. In general the soil is of inferior fertility, compared with the other sections of the United States; there are, however, very fertile tracts, as we advance from the sea-board towards the interior, and many of the vallies of New England will vie with the richest vallies of the west. I have travelled through the Miami and Sciota vallies, justly considered the garden of Ohio; I have also seen portions of the Connecticut valley, that equalled the former in richness, and greatly surpassed it in cultivation, and in all those improvements which belong to a natural state of society, and which contribute so much to the comforts and charms of life.

Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, &c. together with most of the fruits and products of Horticulture, are raised in very considerable quantities and of excellent quality in the northern states, not indeed in such abundance as in the middle and western states. But although the quantity is less, the high price and ready market more than counterbalance the disadvantage; the bushel of corn will command a dollar upon an average of one year with another whilst in the west it is sold frequently from twelve and a half to twentyfive cents!

(*To be continued.*)

SILK.

We have had occasion more than once to speak of the experiments in silk culture in Muskingum county during the past season, and have exhibited specimens of beautiful silk made by a fellow townsman during the past summer. The following communication states a further experiment, that of rearing two sets of worms during the same season, an experiment in which Mr Westbrook was entirely succesful. We have visited his nurseries of young mulberry trees, and must pronounce them the handsomest we have seen. We also procured last spring, a few plants of the Morus Multicaulis, which have grown finely, and should they not kill down badly this winter, we shall have several hundred cuttings next spring. The great stumbling block in silk culture, the reeling process, has proved to be a small matter when understood.

Mr Westbrook has left a specimen of his own manufacture of sewing silk with us, which can be seen by calling at this office.

MESSRS PARKE & BENNETT:

Last spring I obtained an ounce and a half of the White Mulberry seed, which I sowed on the 11th and 12th of April, on a bed 40 feet long, and 13 broad, in rows twelve inches apart, watering the bed twice or three times a week in dry weather, once a week at least with soap suds. A part of my seed, say one half, came up the last of that month and the first of May, when the dry weather came on. The balance of my seed did not come up until after the long spell of rain about the first of June. By keeping the bed clean, and occasionally stirring the ground between the rows, the plants grew rapidly, and those which came up before the drought, perhaps the number of three or four thousand, have attained to the average height of three or four feet, and some to the height of four feet ten inches; but were I to sow again, I should occupy at least twice as much ground.

I also obtained of Mr C. G. Wilson, ten trees of the Chinese Mulberry of last year's growth, about a foot in height, which were brought from Boston, and did not arrive here until about the first of June, at which time they were transplanted, but had no appearance of vegetating for about ten days, when the buds next the ground began to develope themselves, the top of the stock down to those buds dried up. By occasional watering in dry weather, and stirring the ground about the roots, those buds, together with several sprouts or suckers, which sprang up from the roots, some at the distance of two or three inches from the main stalk, grew rapidly and have attained to the average height of five feet ten inches, and one measuring six feet six inches, clothed with the most beautiful foliage I ever saw, of a deep green, and of a beautiful glossy silky appearance, some of the leaves measuring eleven and one fourth inches in length and ten in breadth. I intend, if I can preserve these ten trees entire the coming winter, to increase my number to one thousand from cuttings.

I also obtained a few silkworm eggs last spring, which came out on the 12th and 13th of May, and fed them on the native Mulberry as a school of experiment, they grew well and wound their cocoons in thirty-five days from the date of their hatching. The moth came out in a few days and laid their eggs, and as it has been shown that two crops in a year have been raised in the United States, and to use a trite adage, "what has been done may be done again," in order to test the experiment satisfactorily, I allowed a second crop to batch: they came out on 13th of July, and were fed from the limbs which I cut from my seeding trees, until the fourth age, and the balance of the season on the native mulberry. The worms grew as rapidly, and appeared equally as healthy and vigorous as the former crop, and came to maturity five days sooner, and commenced spinning their cocoons in thirty days from the date of their hatching, and the cocoons were about the same weight.

The foregoing exposition will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, the practicability of rearing two crops of worms in a season in our climate, and also the adaptation of our climate and soil to the successful culture of the mulberry, for in turning over the pages of horticulture, there is no where recorded, so luxuriant a growth as in the above instance. — *Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette.*

TANNING.

A few years since we alluded in general terms to a new mode of tanning, lately invented by Dr E. S. Bell and Mr Daniel Bell, of Virginia. From one of the Patentees; now in this place, we have been informed that the system has been well received, and the leather has well sustained the test of use. Some have supposed that this operation is effected by the use of heat, acid steam, &c.; this, however we are assured is not true, the leading principle being to free the hide from all foreign substances, as grease, &c., together with the weakened liquor from which the *tannin* has been absorbed, and thus leave the hide free to receive a fresh charge of the tanning principle, which being unobstructed in its operation by grease or other foreign substance, is left free to act immediately upon the gelatine of the hide; and very soon the tannin having combined with the hide, the weakened liquor may be again made to give way to a fresh change of stronger. The operation of freeing the hide from these foreign and detrimental substances, is effected by mechanical pressure, by means of rollers passing over the hides when drawn from the vats and laid upon platforms adapted for the purpose. In order to effect this compression conveniently the vats and platform are so arranged as to enable the workmen to pass them through the operation with great facility and ease. In order too, that the ooze may act as freely as possible, the hides are suspended in the vats, which adds likewise to the convenience of passing them successfully under the roller.

While the steaming and heating process which had been heretofore proposed, and in some instances reduced to practice, injures the leather, by cooking it so as to make it harsh and unfit for use, we can see nothing in the above calculated to produce that effect; and we are assured that the process differs from all that can now be found in the patent office or in practice. We learn also, that a more perfect union, appears to take place between the material of the hide and the tannin, than under the old method, which has been proved by submitting the action of chemical agents. The time necessary for the perfect tanning of a hide varies from two to eight weeks, as has been proved by repeated experiment; it is then at the option of the tanner to permit it to lie longer or to finish it immediately for sale.

We have not attempted to detail the plan of these gentlemen, or even to allude to many parts of their process; we only desire to call the attention of tanners and others interested, to the fact that good leather may be made by a much shorter process than some have thought practicable; and to impress the distinction between tanning by steam and the mode here proposed. We know there is a mountain of prejudice against innovation to be overcome, but whilst improvements are being made in every branch of business, why should this important operation remain stationary? Here is a plan proposed by which labor is to be saved — time to be saved, (and time is money, especially to the man of small capital) — a good article is to be produced — and the experiment is not expensive. It is surely worth an attentive investigation; and the patentees say they ask no more. If they cannot effect all that they propose, they ask no man to adopt their system. Mr Daniel Bell will remain in Zanesville a few days, and will give full satisfaction on the subject; and at any time a letter addressed to Dr Edward S. Bell, Middleway, Jefferson county, Va. will receive prompt attention.

We are requested to say that the patentees hope editors will give such notice of their plan as they think proper. — *Zanesville Gaz.*

We understand that the revenue that accrued at this port, during the months of October and November of this year was $559,259—during the corresponding time last year $463,653. Increase, 95,606.

COLD WEATHER. — As winter is fast approaching and limbs will probably be frozen, we deem it an act of mere humanity, to give a few words of advice, which may probably save some fingers and toes, and the reader may be certain that we speak the words of experience.

Wear loose shoes, which will give the bones and muscles of the feet free play. The animal heat is sufficient, unless at a very low temperature. Indian mocassins are still better. In dry weather, they are a perfect defence against cold; in wet, it is never cold enough to paralyze the system.

If you should chance to freeze a hand or a foot, never go nigh a fire to thaw it, unless you wish to lose a finger or a toe. Stay till a tub of ice-cold water can be procured, and then plunge the frozen member into it. Then you will feel acute pain and lose the skin of the frozen part, perhaps the toe or finger nails — never mind — they will soon be renewed.

If, on the other hand, you thaw your frozen digits at a fire, they will shortly exhibit one black mass of corruption, the flesh will fall from the bone, and the dry bones will protrude, till mortification or the surgeon's knife removes them.

There is danger that mortification may take place even when a proper course of thawing has been used. In such a case, wear a loose glove or stocking, crammed as full of pulverized charcoal as it will hold. It is a most powerful anti-putrescent, and we have known it to prove efficacious in a great many instances.

If you freeze your nose or ears, apply a handful of snow to them. It is the sudden change of solid to fluid that is dangerous. Fishes may be kept for years in a frozen state and be restored to life by a gradual thaw. We have more than once witnessed the last.

If the effect of cold should render you sleepy or apathetic, beware how you yield to your benumbed feelings, or you are gone. You may, perhaps, remember the cases of Drs. Banks and Solander, lost and benighted at Terra del Fuego — if not, we will give you an example of the danger of sleeping from the effects of cold, from our personal experience.

Half a score of years ago, a party of soldiers were descending Rum River, on the ice. The day was intensely cold, and towards the close of it, a private was observed to lag behind. No notice was taken of this, as it was a thing of frequent occurrence, and the party proceeded to encamp. But when the night grew dark, and the straggler did not appear, all were in alarm. In the morning a few men went back to find the absentee. They found that the man had turned into the woods, and had attempted to make a fire. He had stricken a spark, placed a handful of twigs upon it, and had knelt down to blow the flame. In this posture Death laid a cold hand upon him and the ravens had picked his eyes out. He was buried in his bent posture, and we saw the three vollies fired over him. The same exertion which this man used to strike a light, would have enabled him to reach the camp, which was only a mile distant.

We once froze our feet, to all appearance stiff, to the ancles; but we did not run to the fire. On the contrary, we danced barefoot in the snow, though there was no feeling, till cold water could be obtained. When we put them in the tub, a thick scum of ice rose to the surface. We lost the skin and the nails, but not a joint. We have never stood upon a warm foot since. The effect of one thorough freezing adheres forever.

Having lived years in a much colder climate than this, we have had some opportunity to study the operation of extreme cold, and if experience amounts to any thing, we can say that the precautions we have recommended are infallible. — *The Balance.*

MARBLE. — There are fine quarries of excellent marble in the Green Mountain State. A beautiful specimen was left at our office this week from a quarry in Plymouth, Vt, on Black River, about twenty-five miles above us. It is much finer (in contradistinction from the coarse grained) than any we have ever seen from that State. The colors are various from very light black, with all the intermediate shades. We are informed also that there is in the same town a quarry of pink colored marble, which is very beautiful. These quarries have not been worked a great while — the mill for sawing out the slabs having been but a short time in operation there. Quite a number of elegant fire-places, however, from the Plymouth quarry, have already been sent to Boston and other places, and more ordered, and it is probable an extensive business will soon be carried on there. The specimen before us is certainly far superior to the Thomaston marble, much of which is used for fire-places in New England, and many have pronounced the fire-places made from the Plymouth quarry far more beautiful in color and fineness of grain than the Philadelphia. With the Italian and Egyptian we do not undertake to compare it. There is also a quarry of soapstone at Plymouth. From Grafton, Vt. more than ten thousand dollars worth of this stone is annually exported to the southern cities. — *Nat. Eagle.*

HESSIAN FLY.

The fly itself is a small insect with long blueish wings, and may be seen hovering about over a wheat field in a warm day in the fall, after the wheat is up and has got into stooling — it then deposits its eggs, from one to five or six, on the lower leaf where it joins the stalk. The eggs when first laid, are about the size of the point of a pin and white; they grow until they become of the size of a flax seed, when they change the color to a brown, and appear in the shape and color of a flax seed. While in the white state they appear to extract nourishment from the stalk of wheat, from their wounding it, the eggs continue in the flaxed state in the stalk at the junction of the lower leaf until the next spring, and every stalk that has an egg in it turns to a dark green and perishes before the next spring. In the spring, after the wheat begins to grow, no eggs can be found in the live wheat, but on examining, there can be found dead stools of wheat, and on taking these up you will find the egg at the root of the stool where it was deposited, appearing like a flaxseed. When the weather becomes warm these eggs hatch, and the little creature crawls up out of the ground, and begins to lay eggs on the surviving wheat, close to the stalk on the lower leaf, where the egg remains, going through its changes until fall, when it comes out a fly again, and commences on the new sown wheat.

The fly will lay its egg in Rye, but the rye stalk grows strong and fast, and bursts open the husk leaf where the egg is laid and the egg falls out and perishes. It will lay its eggs in oats and timothy, but not do much injury. This fly is a very different insect from the fly that has lately made its appearance in New England and New York state, or the Maryland fly — in both of these last cases the fly lays its egg in the grain while in a milky state, and the worm eats the milk and meal out of the grain, but in no case has the grain been eaten by the Hessian fly or found in it — but all these flies may depredate in the same field in their own way. What is the remedy? It cannot be in applying any thing to seed before sowing, as the fly lives on the root or near it, instead of the ear or grain. Even good tillage has failed this last season as well as late sowing. Will not lime do it if properly applied, as a very small portion of lime is a quick and certain death to many insects? A pint of lime mixed with 100 bushels of wheat will destroy every weevil in it, and if blown from a fan into a barn it will destroy or drive them all out.

Lime is a certain and quick death to fleas &c. and it is said that by sewing over the grain it will destroy the egg in the grain.— Supposing a farmer when he found the fly was in his wheat depositing its eggs should sow half a bushel of lime while warm after slacking upon an acre, in a still morning while the dew is on — the lime being light and fine will spread and settle down on the leaves of wheat, and reach the egg while in the soft and white state and most likely destroy it. Where the stubble is full of the egg, by ploughing deep in the fall or early in the spring, the egg will be buried so deep that it will perish. In the fall one or two frosts will destroy most of the fly, and late sowing in some cases. — *Pennsylvania Republican.*

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.— A swarm of bees was found hived in a small thorn bush, on the farm of Mr John Brooks, in this county, about the first of last month. The bees had made something like half a bushel of rich well-filled comb when discovered. Mr Brooks has cut up the bush and removed them to his garret, where they continue to work. This is one of the most remarkable freaks we ever heard of — the bees must have lost their usual instinct. Some gentlemen, we understand, attempt to account for it by supposing the Queen bee had received an injury, which rendered her unable to proceed farther.— *Staunton Spectator.*

FAT CATTLE.— We thought it would be sad times this winter for Beef, but our Hatfield farmers, nothing daunted at the failure of the corn crop, are scouring the State of Vermont of their flax seed bran, and the city of New York of their southern corn, to feed out to cattle. Another year all this scampering after food for cattle will be saved by the introduction of the beet culture, the pumice of which, with the rich hay from our alluvial meadows, will make the best of beef.— *Hampshire Rep.*

The antiseptic properties of peat, bark, &c., owing to its carbon, are well known. A female corpse in dress of the Ancient Britons, was lately discovered in a peat bed in England, in a state of entire preservation. It must have remained there at least 1600 years.

USEFUL ARTS.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.— At a late sitting of the French Academy, there were presented some specimens of solid air. Every one could touch and handle them, see them dissolve, escape from the fingers and recover again the state of gas without leaving any traces. The pieces were divided, distributed, every body could taste them, and feel the impression of extraordinary cold which a solid gas produces, when returning to the state of air, or rather it was observed with surprise, that a substance, the touch of which congeals mercury and spirits of wine, and causes the thermometer to descend to 90 degrees below zero, did not produce on our organs of sensation the cold that might have been expected. It would seem as if our senses were not capable of appreciating such a low degree of the atmosphere; it is a new sensation which is unknown to them, and which they are unable, so to speak, to describe.

We have said that there were specimens of solid air, but it was not the atmospheric air, the air that we breathe, which was shown by piece meal to the academy, but we so speak of it, to make more apparent what there is remarkable, and truly astonishing in the fact. For people in general, there is but one sort of air, that which surrounds us, and if we had said that we had succeeded in making solid gas, this fact would appear very simple, and would perhaps pass unnoticed. It would be thought that gas is a chemical production which can bend to its laws, and whose condition can be altered by the scientific at will, without having any right to call for the attention of the world. As to the air which we breathe, it still enjoys its reputation as an element — it is one of the powers of nature — it is one of the great constituent bodies of the world, and if we learn that man has succeeded in governing it, changing its condition, we expect to see him overturning the order and harmony of things. We forget that air is a gas like any other, a compound gas, which has not resisted the agents of decomposition at the disposal of the learned. To be more explicit, the carbonic acid gas, formerly known under the name of fixed air, of which we breathe a certain quantity in the surrounding air, is the true air which has been compressed, the little particles of which are drawn together, to the state of water in the first place, and then made solid, as water itself becomes the solid in freezing.

It is from an enormous cylinder of cast iron, capable of bearing a pressure of more than 60 atmospheres, that M. Thiorien has obtained the liquid carbonic gas. By allowing the gas to escape through a very small tube, it is seen to spread itself out under the form of a snowy vapor — it is sufficient then to direct the flowing of this vapor into a tin box, when it may be seen to unite itself, becomes a mass, and soon it may be collected, pressed like common snow, and placed in a glass vase. It was under this form that the solid carbonic acid was presented to the Institute by M. Delong, to whom M. Thiorien handed several masses which he obtained from his apparatus, placed in an apartment adjoining the hall where the academy was in session. We cannot sufficiently applaud the perseverance and devotedness of the author of this discovery. Much courage is necessary to manage an apparatus so powerful and so dangerous.

GAS LIGHTING. — A new mode of transporting gas is about to be adopted in Paris. The Triumphal Arch de l'Etoil, the Prefecture of the police, and the Mint, will shortly use what is called "the portative gas, compressed," by which the laying of subterranean gas pipes is entirely avoided. This has already been used with success in the city of Rheims. The discovery of the *uncompressed gas* is due to M Huozean Nuivon, a distinguished Chemist of Paris.

BREAD.— The enormous price of wheat flour has induced the bakers in New York to use superfine rice flour as a partial substitute. They make their bread of one fourth part rice with three-fourths wheat, and the article is said to be far more palatable and wholesome than that which is made of wheat exclusively. Rice is probably the most nutritious of all farinaceous substances— it is the food of half of Asia, and is in general use throughout our Southern country.— *Hampshire Gazette.*

An ingenious mechanic of Albany has invented what he calls a "Milkometer," to test the quality of milk, and tell how great a proportion of chalk, water, or lime it contains. Such an instrument is very much needed, particularly in the cities.

An English watchmaker named Stromber has succeeded in constructing clocks on a new principle, having air for their moving power. In one which he has exhibited, the simplicity of construction is truly astonishing. The air compressed so as to have the elastic force of six atmospheres, is emitted through apertures, on as many wheels of different dimensions; and it is so contrived that the velocity communicated to the wheel is uniform, although the force of the jet is continually diminishing. The moving power is renewed once in three months. This application of the expansive force of air, if it has been achieved, is among the most remarkable improvements of the age.— *Old Colony Whig.*

RECEIPT FOR FASTENING LEATHER UPON METAL.— A. M. Fuchs, of Bairere, says, that in order to make leather adhere closely to metal, he uses the following method:

"The leather is steeped into an infusion of gall nuts; a layer of hot glue is spread upon the metal, and the leather forcibly applied to it on the fleshy side. It must be suffered to dry under the same pressure.— By these means the adhesion of the leather will resist moisture, and may be torn sooner than be separated from the leather.—*Long Island Star.*

We have seen the following in several newspapers, and though we cannot vouch for its efficacy, from experience, we would advise its trial in case of need.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHE.— It is with great pleasure we announce to our readers, that we are in possession of one of the greatest desiderata in the whole materia medica. The remedy is simple, easily procured, easily applied, and effectual. We do not speak unadvisedly, for we have tried it upon our own masticators, and those of our family, and some half a dozen of our friends, and we are therefore enabled to speak with confidence and safety. The recipe is as follows: take a lump of unslacked lime about the size of a hickory nut, and dissolve or slack it in two-thirds, or three quarters of a tumbler of water. Hold the lime water in the mouth contiguous to the aching tooth, and certain relief will ensue. We never knew it to fail. If the relief is not permanent, repeat the application as often as the pain returns. If the pain is stubborn and refuses to yield, the lime water may be made thicker and stronger.

BUCKWHEAT STRAW.— A correspondent, who signs himself "A Young Farmer," asks us whether any use can be made of his Buckwheat straw? Our reply is, that it is better for milch-cows than the best timothy hay — that his cows will eat with equal avidity,— that if it has not been exposed too long to the vicissitudes of the weather it will prove equally nutritious to them — that so far as the secretion of milk is concerned it is infinitely preferable to any hay or fodder within our knowledge, and that when cut and boiled, or steamed, it makes most acceptable slop for the cows. We will say further, that the "old plan" of throwing this wholesome and nutritious provender upon the dung-heap, or in the barn-yard, to be trampled under foot, should be abandoned, and that henceforth it should be permitted to assume its proper rank among the choicest hay for neat cattle.— *Baltimore Farmer.*

NEW PLASTER.— The French in Algiers, have discovered a new plaster, used in the public works of that city, composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand. It is called by the Moors, fabbi, and being stirred again with oil resists the weather better than marble.

CHAPPED HANDS.— There is not a more common or a more troublesome complaint in the winter season, especially with females, than chapped hands. It is rather remarkable, that few individuals seem to know the true cause of this affection. Most people attribute it to the use of hard water, and insist upon washing, on all occasions, with rain or brook water. Now the truth is, that chapped hands are invariably occasioned by the injudicious use of soap; and the soap affects them more in the winter than in the summer, because in the former season the hands are not moistened with perspiration, which counteracts the alkaline effects of the soap. There is a small portion of alkali in hard water, but not so much as there is in soft water with the addition of soap. The constant use of soap in washing, even though the softest water be used, will cause tender hands to be chapped, unless some material be afterwards used to neutralize its alkaline properties. In summer, the oily property of the perspirable moisture answers this purpose; but in the winter, a very little vinegar or cream will, by being rubbed on the dried hands, after the use of soap, completely neutralize its alkaline properties, and thereby effectually prevent the chapping of hands. Any other acid or oily substances will answer the same purpose. There are some very delicate hands which are never chapped. This exemption from the complaint arises from the greater abundance of perspirable matter which anoints and softens the skin. Dry and cold hands are most afflicted with this complaint.— *Bost. Post.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

LIQUID MANURE.— In our last, page 166, we gave some notices of the uses of this substance in Flanders, in Scotland, and likewise in this country by Mr Putnam, of Danvers, Mass. We will now pursue the subject, and further illustrate theory by example. We would premise, however, that what we propose to advance on this topic will contain nothing new to our subscribers, who have for years honored us with their patronage; but, perhaps, some, whose subscriptions are of a more recent date may find in our records of Farmers' experience some matters, which may reward attention.

Mr Robert Smith, formerly President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, gave the following account of the arrangements he made for the preservation and application of the liquid manures, yielded by his stables and barn yard at Orange two miles from the city of Baltimore.

"The yard is situated in the south of the barn; on its east and west sides are built cow-stables, which extend almost the whole length of the yard. In these stables, well ventilated, are several ranges of cattle, standing in separate stalls, and each secured by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain, made of strong planks, fourteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep, and so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains, which convey all their liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long, six feet wide and six feet deep. This cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a large hogshead, fixed on a pair of wheels, drawn by oxen. To the end of the hogshead is attached a box, pierced with holes into which this liquid matter flows through a faucet and spigot, and is then sprinkled over the ground as the oxen move forward. Before these drains were made, the stables, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of two pains-taking men were so wet and dirty that the cattle could not be kept free from filth. But since they have been made, the stables have been dry and clean, so as to be comfortable to the cows and agreeable to the milkers But this is not all. One man has now so little difficulty in cleaning the stables, that he has time enough for the curfying of all the cows in the most perfect manner. At the time of laying these drains, I was somewhat apprehensive that they would prove too deep; but experience has shewn that they have the recommendation of convenience as well as cleanliness. Were they but five or six inches deep the cattle would often stand with their hind feet in them, and in such case the advantages of the drains would be but partially obtained.

"In the middle of the farm yard is a large trough supplied with water for the stock from a hydrant. This water is conveyed in pipes under ground from the milk house. A line of these pipes I am about laying so as to have a hydrant at the upper end of every drain, to furnish water for the washing of the stables All the water employed in this operation, carrying with it the dirt of the stables, will flow down the drain into the cistern to the no inconsiderable increase of its invaluable contents

"The urine in the cistern contains not only its own constituent fertilizing properties, but it is also highly impregnated with certain portions of the dung with which it had been mixed, and among which it had flowed. The beneficial effects of this species of manure are practically known to all farmers. And Sir Humphrey Davy, and other chemists have assured us that urine contains in a state of solution the essential elements of vegetables. The highly celebrated author of the Code of Agriculture has moreover stated that Mr Harvey, of Glasgow, by using cow urine has cut grass six times in a season, and the average of each cutting was fifteen inches in length."

THE EFFECT OF SOOT ON WHEAT.

I had last week an opportunity afforded me by a friend who farms on a dry and inferior soil, of witnessing the effect of the application of soot on young wheat in the Spring. The field to which I now allude, has been partly dressed over at the rate of thirty bushels of soot to the acre, and it is quite astonishing to see the benefit it has afforded to the crop of wheat. Nothing can be more conclusive as to the virtue of this description of dressing than the experiment which I am now speaking of. The field was sown with wheat out of a clover lea, without any manure being laid on, the whole of the piece having been previously, in this year farmed in an exactly similar manner. The field is, perhaps, seven acres, and about four acres (the poorest part of the inclosure) were selected for sowing the soot on; the remaining three acres not having any soot applied. I have no doubt but that at harvest there will be eight bushels of wheat more an acre on the part that was sooted, than there will be on the part to which no soot was applied. The cost of the soot was sixpence a bushel, being at the rate of fifteen shillings an acre, for thirty bushels. The whole of the expense attending the dressing will not exceed twenty shillings per acre, the increase of the value of an acre of wheat will be forty-eight shillings, or eight bushels of wheat at six shillings a bushel, thus leaving a net profit of twentyeight shillings per acre, after deducting the cost and expenses of the soot; and as to any additional labor brought about by an extra crop, such as reaping, threshing, harvesting, &c. the increased quantity of straw will entirely liquidate it.— *Farmer's Magazine, London.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Nov. 26, 1836.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

PEARS.—By Mr Vose, President of the Society—Roi d'Wurtemberg and Napoleon, both fine.

By Mr Downer—Urbaniste, Wilkinson, Beurre Diel and Bleecker's Meadow all fine, the last is remarkably spicy, and is now proved to be a most abundant bearer. Also, Beurre Rance, Monsieur Jean, Forelle, and Bourgmestre, or the kind so called, and heretofore known with us by this name, but evidently wrong, and not the true kind described by the Chevalier Parmentier, and so named in honor of him; nor the kind described by Mr Thompson, and so lately sent to this country from the Society's Garden at Chiswick, by him.

APPLES.—By Mr Downer—Ortley Pippin, large and fine. The Ortley proves a first rate fruit.

By Mr Vose—Hubbardston Nonesuch, another large fruit of first rate quality.

Also, from some unknown source, Blue Pearmain, very good; a red Autumn fruit, and another, a large yellow fruit, now ripe and good.

For the Committee.

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

A mammoth ox, raised and owned by Mr Nathan Slade, of Somhrset, weighs twentynine hundred and two pounds

"HELP."

"An ounce of *prevention* is worth a pound of *cure.*"

Mr FESSENDEN—In your last No. I observed a notice of the Society for the Suppression of Pauperism, which I am happy to hear is in full operation, and promises much good to our city and State. It now only needs the co-operation of the community to go forward successfully in its plans; and our farming brethren may help in the good work. At the Office of the Agent Mr SIMONDS, in Tremont street, is kept a record of men, women, boys and girls, who want places. Many of these would like places in the country, and may be made useful and profitable in many situations in a farmer's family. If any of your readers are in want of help, they will aid this Society, and get persons to their mind, by calling on Mr Simonds. RUS IN URBE.

According to a statement in the New York Express, there was imported into New York during the month of November, from European ports, 29,878 bags and 17,900 bushels of Wheat, and 14,012 bags of Rye! The greatest part of these large importations from the cities of Hamburg and Dantzic.

WEIGHT OF GRAIN.—The Genesee Farmer gives the following as the weight of grain:—wheat, mean weight, 60 lbs.; rye, 56; barley, 48; oats, 35; Indian corn, 58; peas, 63; beans, 69; red clover, 64. It should however, be remembered that the weight often varies a few pounds on the bushel, according to the climate, soil and culture, and variety of seed. Wheat has weighed as high as 67 1-2 pounds, and Indian corn 64 pounds per bushel. Barley has weighed as high as 54 pounds. On the other hand, grain has often weighed less than the number of pounds above given, as unfavorable circumstances have operated. Wheat has fallen as low as 54; rye as low as 50, and barley as low as 45.

JOURNEY UNDER WATER.—The extraordinary feat of walking under water for the distance of a mile was performed at Weymouth on Monday, Oct. 31, by Mr Joseph Orchard, the celebrated diver, who completed this unparalleled undertaking in the harbor, walking at the bottom of it from the new pier the whole length, and then making his appearance by landing at its extremity, bearing a pewter tankard, which he had met with in his progress. He afterwards dived again, walked under the water across a portion of the bay, and landed at the stairs opposite Luce's Hotel, amid the cheers of an immense crowd who had accompanied and watched his submarine excursion. A boat, having an air pump and necessary apparatus for supplying Mr Orchard with fresh air, attended him.—*Bath, (Eng) Chron.*

FEMALE SWIMMER.—A girl in France saved a woman from drowning by rushing into the Esaant river and drawing her out.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

A market 430 Beef Cattle 90 Stores, 1320 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle* — An advance was effected, as will be perceived by our quotations, viz: a few extra at $6 50 a 6 75; first quality at 5 75 a 6 50; second quality at $5 a 5 75; third quality at 3 75 a 4 75:

Stores — A very few sales only were effected.

Sheep. —Prices have advanced. Lots were taken at 2 25, 2 75, 2 88, $3, and 3 50.

Swine — Sales quick at an advance. A lot sold to peddle at 8 and 9; at retail, 8 and 9 for large, and 9 a 10 for small.

HYACINTHS, POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, &c.

Just received, an additional supply of fine Dutch Bulbs.
Dec. 7. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO PLOUGHMEN.

The subscriber has upwards of 300 acres of meadow land, now in sod, near the city of New York, that he wishes ploughed as early in the course of the next year as practicable. He wishes to contract for the whole, or any part. It must be ploughed four inches deep, the furrow must be turned completely over, so that the whole will lie flat. To plough a great part of this land, advantageously and speedily, a double team of light cattle is preferable to one pair of heavy oxen. Provender for men and cattle, can be procured on the premises. Apply by letter, directed to Anthony Dey, No. 63 Cedar street, corner of Nassau street, New York, by mail or otherwise, stating terms, &c. A. DEY.
New York, Nov. 30.

DISHLEY SHEEP.

A few Dishley Sheep, known to be pure, with a Buck, for sale low if applied for soon, at the N. E. Farmer Office.
Nov. 30.

TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and the Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. Possession given immediately.

Also, A Tan Yard, in Charlestown, near Mystic River, and occupied by the subscriber, containing 1000 vats, with all the necessary buildings and machinery for carrying on the tanning business extensively. Connected with the yard is a water power sufficient for grinding 2000 cords bark per year milling hides, smoothing leather, pumping, &c. Also, a large and very convenient wharf for landing bark and wood. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT TUFTS, or JOSEPH F. TUFTS, at the Yard.

SEEDS FROM HOLLAND.

We have just opened a complete assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Radish, Sweet Marjorum Seeds, &c., received direct from Holland, from the most celebrated Seed Establishment in Rotterdam, and warranted, fresh and pure, of growth of 1836.

We are now ready to execute orders for seed, of every variety. Orders from the south and west will meet with prompt and particular attention. We can with safety warrant that we have the largest and *best* assortment of Seeds to be found in New England. Excepting the kinds above named, every seed has been raised expressly for the Establishment, or under our immediate supervision.

Catalogues will be furnished gratis on application.

Also received, 2,000 lbs. White Dutch Honeysukle Clover, fresh and clear, for sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston, by
Sept. 28. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW WORK ON SILK.

Just published and received "The Silk Raiser's Manual, or the Art of Rearing and Feeding Silk Worms, and the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree. Translated from the French." Price 50 cts For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street
Oct. 26. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

RAW SILK AND SILK COCOONS.

The Atlantic Silk Company at Nantucket will pay cash and the highest prices for any quantity of American Reeled Silk. The price will be regulated according to the quality and the manner in which it is reeled. This Company will also contract to pay cash and the highest price for any quantity of Silk Cocoons raised the present year. Believing that it would be decidedly for the interest of cultivators that the price of cocoons should be regulated by the quantity and quality of the silk which can be reeled from them, they propose to receive and reel them, and allow the highest price for the silk which they will afford, in preference to purchasing them by the bushel; as by the mode proposed, the cultivator will realize all which they can possibly be made to produce. Where this course is objected to they will purchase them as they are usually sold, by the bushel; in which case the price will vary according to the quality, age, mode of packing, dampness, &c.

It is the intention of this Company at all times to offer every encouragement to silk cultivators by paying cash and liberal prices for Raw Silk and Silk Cocoons in any quantities, to be delivered at Nantucket, or at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No 52 North Market street, Boston. Communications on the subject may be addressed to WM. H. GARDNER,
President Atlantic Silk Company.
Nantucket, (Mass.) Sept. 7, 1836. 3m

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure, 1,00.

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, new edition, a work of great value, price 1,25.

The American Farrier, price 75 cts.

Mrs Child's Frugal Housewife, 50 cts.

Kenrick's American Silk Grower's Guide, 12 cts.

Cobb's Silk Manual, 50 cts.

Comstock's do. 50 cts.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

M'Mahon's American Gardener.

Loudon's Complete Works.

And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.
June 22.

COCOONS WANTED.

Adam Brooks, South Scituate, will pay $4 per bushel for cocoons (of the first quality) raised the present year—the cocoons must be stripped of the floss, and the chrysalis killed, either by steaming or by camphorated spirits; they must be dried immediately after, in the sun, until they are perfectly dry and will rattle by shaking, and carefully packed in dry boxes; not pressed but shaken down—to be delivered at Adam Brooks's, South Scituate, Mass, or to J. R. Newell, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, has for sale a valuable apparatus for killing the chrysalis and also well fitted for heating the water to reel the cocoons, and useful for many other purposes—it is so cheap it is within the power of almost any one to obtain.

Instructions for spinning silk from the cocoons into warp and filling, sewing silk, and knitting silk—and dressing of the same—and receipts for coloring, are given by Adam Brooks on reasonable terms. Communications (post paid) may be addressed to ADAM BROOKS, South Scituate, Mass. Aug. 10.

WANTED.

To hire within five miles of the city of Boston, a good Farm, on a lease of five or ten years, containing from thirty to one hundred acres. Any person having such a place to let may hear of a tenant by addressing a letter to Isaac Wentworth, Dorchester, describing its situation and terms. Nov. 16.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

We have just received a fresh lot of French Sugar Beet of this year's growth. The cultivation of the Beet for the manufacture of sugar, is exciting the attention of farmers generally throughout the country, and bids fair to be one of the most important branches of domestic industry. Sandy soils formed by alluvions and deposits of rivers are very favorable to the growth of beets; but the best soils for the purpose are those that have the greatest depth of vegetable mould. The produce from an acre is very great. Two and a half pounds is requisite to seed an acre. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills. We confidently recommend the article here offered. It is pure and of the right kind, selected with great care from imported roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 9.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

The subscribers are now ready to supply Farmers and Stable Keepers with the above superior article for feeding horses, cattle and swine the quality and cheapness of which has been fully tested by farmers in the vicinity, and stable keepers in the city, to whom reference will be given

The Linseed Oil Meal is used generally as a substitute for corn meal, and is mixed with bran, or any other food having little nourishment, or with cut hay and bran for horses; and is believed to be as cheap food as corn meal at seventyfive cents per bushel.

The price of the above is thirty dollars per ton, delivered at the mill in Medford, thirtytwo dollars in Boston. Apply at No 10 Commercial wharf, or in Medford at the mill.
Nov. 23. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

The subscriber, as agent for Samuel Whitmarsh, offers for sale the seed of the genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS, raised in France the present year, and selected especially for Mr Whitmarsh. It will be sold in ounce papers at five dollars per paper. All orders, post-paid, directed to the subscriber, Northampton, Mass. will be only attended to. Also expected soon from abroad a quantity of the Chinese Mulberry Seed of this year's growth, similar to that imported last spring by Mr Whitmarsh, for which orders may be given.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*
Northampton, Nov. 23.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

Of every size and thickness, for sale by
LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, new		barrel	2 25	4 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 75	2 25
BEEF, mess, new,		barrel	13 50	14 00
	No. 1.	"	11 50	12 00
	prime,	"	8 50	9 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	26	29
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	60	62
	southern, geese,	"	54	60
FLAX, American,		"		
FISH, Cod,		quintal	2 75	3 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	barrel	10 75	11 00
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	10 75	11 00
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	10 25	10 50
	Alexandria,	"	10 62	10 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 10	1 12
	southern flat yellow	"	1 00	1 05
	white,	"	1 00	1 05
	Rye, northern,	"	1 15	1 20
	Barley,	"		
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	60	65
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	28 50
	best English, new	"	22 50	26 50
	hard pressed,	"	20 00	22 00
HONEY,		gallon	45	50
HOPS, 1st quality new		pound	9	10
	2d quality	"	7	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	16	17
	southern, 1st sort,	"	15	16
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	30
	do country do	"	24	25
	Baltimore city do.	"	25	28
	do. dry hide	"	19	22
	New York red, light,	"	20	21
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	19	21
	do. light,	"		21
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 15	1 20
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	9 00	9 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 75	3 00
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	29 00	30 00
	clear from other States	"	28 00	29 00
	bone, middlings, scarce,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 12
	Red Top,	"	75	1 00
	Hemp,	"	2 75	3 00
	Red Clover, northern	pound	13	14
	Southern Clover,	"	10	11
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	3 00	4 50
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	9	10
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
	American, full blood, washed,	"	60	70
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	60	65
	do. 1-2 do.	"	50	58
	do. 1-4 and common	"	45	55
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
	1st Lambs,	"	55	60
	2d do.	"	45	48
	3d do,	"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, chickens per pair,	"		
BUTTER, (tub)	"	23	26
lump	"	28	30
EGGS,	dozen	28	30
POTATOES, new,	bushel	50	1 00
CIDER,	barrel		

TREATISE ON CATTLE.

Just published and received a Treatise on Cattle, their Breeds, Management and Diseases By W. Youatt, Esq. Published under the direction of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Price $3. For sale by
Oct. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

2000 APPLE TREES.

For sale by the subscriber, at Fresh Pond, Cambridge; consisting mostly of Baldwins and Russetts, some Greenings, Porter and River apples. They are as good a lot of apple trees as can be found in the vicinity of Boston, six years from the bud. The above will be sold cheap if applied for this autumn. JONAS WYETH.
Cambridge, Nov. 2.

MISCELLANY.

AUTUMN.

BY ISAAC C. PRAY, JR.

Autumn! rich autumn! decked with crimson robes,
Gathered in knots made fast with pliant vines,—
There is fruition in thy playful smiles
And cheek sun-scorched, and flushed with shooting hues.
The olive-branch hangs down about thy neck,
And swollen wheat bends nodding, o'er thy brow
In softest dalliance with thy dimpling cheeks!
Thy mirthful shouts of laughter oft ring out
Upon the hills, and echo mocks them there!
The drooping corn with joy lifts up its head,
And listens to the oft re-echoed laugh:—
The birds above thee sing with mellow throats,
And fly around thee, while the golden corn —
Those fruits of industry, more rich to man
Than solid wedges from the miser's chest —
Thou closely crowdest in thy twisted horn.
Oh! Autumn, blessed Autumn, still dwell here:
For sweet it is, thy quick unheeding dance
To see, amid the oaks and mazy groves!
A joy transcendant rises in my breast,
To look upon the branches of the trees,
Where hanging o'er the surface of the brook,
Thou gatherest up the grapes, out-bursting, full
With luscious juice made richer by the sun!

Smile on! thou laughing girl! with plenty smile!
And on the floor, amid the heaped-up wheat,
Lie down, and with thy fairy hands unlock
The full ripe kernels of the silk-bound corn,
And scatter them in rich profusion round.
Autumn! thou giver of substantial gifts,
The time must come for thee to move away,
And smile on hills afar in other climes;—
But never shall thy votary here forget
The bounteous stores thou gavest to his home.
Welcome! thrice welcome when thou dost return
To guard the wholesome fruit upon our hills,
And to our garners bring the yellow corn.—
Farewell till then! oh, wheat-crowned girl, farewell!

HEALTHY CONSTITUTIONS. — The first and most important element of physical education is to procure for those to be educated, a constitution of body originally sound. To this, the soundness of parents is indispensable — it being a law of nature, that constitutional qualities are hereditary. If the stamina of the child be defective, it is not to be expected that the health and vigor of the adult can be made perfect. The primitive deficiency, though it may be lessened, can never be removed. As well might you look for the erection of a solid edifice to endure for ages, out of decayed materials.

The constitution of a child may be impaired by various causes. Of these, the marriage of the feeble and infirm is one, — children inheriting the constitution of their parents.

Under this head are included all persons having a well known tendency to any form of disease; the more especially if that tendency be a family inheritance. Of this description are those who are predisposed to insanity, idiocy, pulmonary consumption, asthma, gout, dyspepsia, scrofula, and other affections known to be transmissable from parents to their offspring.

Early marriages, — those, I mean, that take place before the full maturity of the parties, is another. Sound and perfect fruit cannot be the product of immature and feeble trees. This truth is well known to skilful agriculturists, and scrupulously observed and practiced on, by them, in their domestic animals, and the products of their grounds. It is neglected, and run to, only in what are termed efforts to improve the human race. To improve the human race! rather say, to deteriorate it! While man is the laborious improver of every thing else, as well in art as in nature, strange as it may appear, he neglects, or rather deteriorates himself: not remembering that self improvement would not only be a source of the purest pleasure to him, but would qualify him for effecting every other form of it, by increasing his powers.

Another cause, is marriage, where the male party is far advanced in life, the female being within the period of fruitfulness. The issue of such connexions are rarely possessed of sound constitutions. They often exhibit some of the elements of old age, even in their youth. And no instance is remembered at present, where they have been long-lived, or distinguished by mental or bodily powers.

A fourth cause is the marriage of the indigent, who are unable to provide for their offspring a competent supply of wholesome food. Hence the universal degeneracy of the poor — of those, I mean, whose nutriment is scanty, of bad quality, and imperfectly cooked. For the cooking of diet is of great moment; and the cookery of the poor is always defective.

A fifth cause is a long perseverance in family alliances; marriages, I mean, between those nearly allied to each other, by descent. Be the immediate reason what it may, the fact is indisputable, that the descendants of parents thus related degenerate; and the families, in time, become extinct. Witness the present royal families of Europe, that from sceptred pride, and state policy, have long intermarried with each other. They can now scarcely muster heirs, in the direct line, to occupy their thrones — and such heirs that the whole of them united, would not form a well-gifted man! Three of them are females, [1833] the average of whose ages would make them children of about ten years old — feeble hands to sway the trident and sceptre over a hundred and fifty millions of the human race! Yet those families, now so degenerate, were once signalized for high and noble qualities, in the midst of the most noble, and were, on that account, clad in purple, and decorated with crowns. Nothing but commanding attributes, mental or personal, or both, could have raised them, at first, to regal power. Of the nobility of Portugal, I might observe the same. They were once the pride of Europe, but by intermarriages, continued for centuries, they are now a most degenerate race. By intermarrying with commoners, the nobility of Great Britain, Turkey, and Persia, avoid degeneracy, and continue among the finest people of their respective nations. — *Caldwell on Physical Ed.*

LOVE AND MARRIED LIFE.— The affection that links together man and wife, is a far holier and more enduring passion than the enthusiasm of young love. It may want its gorgeousness — it may want its imaginative character, but it is richer in holy and trusting attributes. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedlock. What! because a man has ceased to "sigh like a furnace," are we to believe the fire is extinct? No! it burns with a steady and brilliant flame; shedding a benign influence upon existence, a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy. — *Constitutional Mag.*

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill in Newton, 5½ miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and near the great Western Rail Road.

This establishment, which now comprises 25 acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits — selections from the first rate sources and the finest varieties known.

75,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental trees, shrubs and roses. Also Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees and plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Sept. 21. 8m

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber, Dearborn street, North Salem, a valuable collection of Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees; among them will be found some of the best old and new varieties, and all warranted to be true to their names.

Sept. 28. * ROBERT MANNING.

PLUM TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds, and extra size.
200 Quince Trees, of good size.
1000 Isabella Grapes.
100 Catawba and Pond's Seedling, Bland's and Perry, extra size.
Black Hamburg, Sweet Water, Chasselas, &c.
10,000 Giant Asparagus.
10,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

And a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds. Orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will be attended to promptly.

Oct. 5. 2m SAMUEL POND.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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